THY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] NEW-ORIEANS, April 4.—Both political parties in Louisiana are now awaiting with interest the arrival of the Special Commission appointed by President Hayes. The situation here is extremely striking. In idea, it is very much the same as in South Carolina, but there is a more imposing demonstration by both of the contending State governments, and the problem is more intricate and interesting in

The situation is as follows: The rival Legislatures are both in session passing laws. Packard holds possession of the State House with 500 Metropolitan police armed with muskets. The United States troops are quartered in the adjoining building. Packard's authority is limited to the jurisdiction of the State House and the four streets surrounding it. Within this territory his guards are not molested by Nicholls's forces. All the rest of the city is under the municipal authority which has recognized Nicholls. In the State, out of 18 district judges 13 have recognized Nicholls. The other five are on the fence. All the county officers of 43 parishes, Republican and Democratic, have recognized Nicholls also. In five, half recognize Packard and the other half Nicholls. In the nine remaining parishes the officers elected in November have not qualified. Two hundred and forty colored men elected to various offices throughout the State last Fail are said by Nicholls to have qualified by filing oaths with his Secretary of State. Among Nicholls's appointees, 21 are colored men. On the new parish Boards of Education one-third of the members are colored. Nicholls appears in fact to be desirous to break down the color line.

The most difficult feature in the situation is the existence of the rival Supreme Courts. Packard's court was reappointed by Gov. Kellogg before he went out of office, and was confirmed by the new Senate which had a Returning Board quorum. Nicholls's court was appointed by him and confirmed by his Senate, which was without a quorum of members declared by the Returning Board to have been elected. It bases its authority upon the constitutional provision that each house is the sole judge of the election of its own members. It is claimed that this provision overrides the law under which the Returning Board issued certificates. The whole controversy in Louisiana binges on this one point: " Had the Returning Board the right to declare who were elected to the Legislature f'

Whether a solution can be reached in Louisiana as peacefully as in South Carolina it is too soon to say. Packard, however, says that if he is forced to abandon his position he will "make a noise" before he goes. The Nicholls party do not expect much from the Commission. They oppose a compromise, and only want the troops withdrawn.

Packard is not collecting a dollar of taxes. Nicholis is making collections of taxes, however, as if he was undisputedly the Governor. Packard's only hope is in a recognition from the President, and a continuation of the military occupancy of the

There is now a movement among the Republicans private meeting was held at the St. Charles Hotel this evening. Among those present were two former Republican members of Congress and president of one of the city banks. This points to a still further disintegration of the Packard political forces here.

TO LEAVE SOUTH CAROLINA. CHAMBERLAIN, CORBIN, AND PATIERSON ARRANGING

TO REMOVE TO THE NORTH-PATTERSON'S IN-TERVIEW WITH HAMPTON.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, April 4 .- It is believed that the leading Republican politicians of South Carolina who have been so prominently before the country during the last few months will not return to that State for permanent residence. Gov. Chamberlain's friends think that he will remain in Columbia only a short time after his return there, and that he will enter upon the practice of law in Boston or New-York. He is understood to have declared that he will not accept any office under the Federal Government. Mr. Corbin, ex-United States District-Attorney in South Carolina, who was elected by the Chamberlain Legislature to the United States Senate, has also said that he should not remain as a permanent resident of that State longer than is necessary to settle up his business affairs. He has been making inquiries as to the advantages of several Western cities with a view of taking up his residence in one of them. There is a general impression that he will not press his claim for admission to the Senate upon the Chamberlain

Senator John J. Patterson has said that he does not intend to return to South Carolina after the expiration of his two remaining years of service in the Senate. He has lived there very little during the last four years, and has made a great deal of outrage capital out of the pretension that he found it unsafe to remain there. Meanwhile Senator Patterson is turning his face toward the rising sun Last evening he sent an agent to Gen. Gordon, and requested him to arrange for an interview with Gov. Hampton. This was done. Mr. Patterson called, and assured Hampton that since he had been virtually recognized by the President, the former should make no factious opp sition, and would do what he could to promote the welfare of South Carolina. Gov. Hampton said he was glad to hear this, and that as Governor be should administer the office for the good of the people irrespective of party. This action of the carpet-bag Senator is characteristic. Only few months ago he was publicly denouncing Gov. Chamberlain on account of his attempts to improve the administration in South Carolina, and was encering at him as a Bristow reformer. Gov. Chamberlain's political sun having set Patterson is quick to run his face toward Hampton.

Gen. M. C. Butler, who has been elected to the Senate by the Hampton Legislature, will certainly demand admission, and there is now very little doubt of his success. It is reported that when the Hampton Legislature reconvenes, in the latter part of this month, the reorganized body, as to whose authority and legality there can be no doubt, will go through the form of another election, and will undoubtedly choose M. C. Butler again. Upon this latter certificate, if not upon his former, he expects to

MINOR NOTES. WASHINGTON, April 4.—Dispatches from South Carolina indicate that some of the Republican officials intend to insist upon their title to their offices and to keep possession of them until legally ejected They maintain that they cannot be dispossessed as the Supreme Court is at present constituted.

A gentleman who called on Gov. Hampton yester day gives it as his own opinion that Hampton intends to use his influence among Southern Demo eratic Congressmen to secure the election of Gen Garfield to the Speakership.

The order for the withdrawal of the United States troops from the Columbia State House has been sent by mail to Gen. Hancock in New-York, he being it command of the Military Division of the Atlantic It will be forwarded by him to Gen. Ruger at

Gov. Hampton left Washington early this morning on his way to Columbia. Previous to his departure be said in conversation with friends that the militis companies which Mr. Chamberlain styled "unlaw ful organizations" were composed of some of the best citizens of South Carolina, and have been in existence for a long time, some dating back prior to

the war, and that Mr. Chamberlain often addressed these very "unlawful organizations" and occasionally joined them in procession. He was an honorary member of some of them and has presented them

### MR. HAYES'S OPPONENTS.

SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS THE MOST OUTSPOKEN-THEIR LACK OF REASON FOR COMPLAINING

THE OPPORTUNITY OF THE CONSERVATIVES. ROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE! WASHINGTON, April 3.-The only anti-Administration men in Washington to-day are Republicans. and they are more noisy than numerous. It may be that the President's Southern policy will split the party that elected him and destroy it as a political organization, but it looks now, viewing the field from a Washington point of view, as though the most that is likely to happen will be the knocking off of a few worthless chips that never did have any value, and have been the source of endless trouble

Some of the Southern Republicans are of course in ugly temper. One would think, to hear them talk, that they had been making an entirely disinterested fight all these years against the enemies of the Republic and the party, especially the latter, and that they are now to be turned over naked and penniless to be dealt with by their enemies. It would never be suspected, unless one learned it from some other source than their conversation, that they had ever received any political honors or emoluments from the Republican party, either in the States in which they have temporarily resided or under the United States Government; and yet it would be hard to find one among them who has not grown rich either in Federal or local office.

When I see these men swaggering about the hotels of this city, imputing treachery to President Hayes, predicting the overthrow of the Republican party, and threatening to desert it themselves, I am reminded of a magnificent "dead-beat" I once saw in a Southern city. He dressed elegantly, had the best room in the hotel where he stopped, and the choicest cuts at dinner. The lordly way in which he ordered the servants around and his patronizing air toward the landlord and the clerkswere very impressive. A stranger would have supposed he owned the hotel and at least one-half of the town. When the proprietor medestly suggested that his bill was due, he did not allow such a mere trifle as that to trouble him for an instant, but turned it off with some casual remark, and never mentioned it again. At last the landlord lost patience. and hinted that if he did not pay up there were other guests who wanted his room. The fellow at first treated this as a joke, but when he found that the proprietor was in earnest, and really intended to turn him out, he became very indignant, and, with an injured air, informed the landlord that he had long been dissatisfied with the way his house was kept, that it had become almost intolerable to him, and that he had already been meditating taking a room in the "other hotel." He then took his carpetbag and walked out of the house, with a look of centempt upon his face which made the landlord feel as though he had insulted the follow instead of asking him to pay his bill

These Southern carpet-baggers have been pampered and petted by the Republican party ever since reconstruction. They have had some of the opposed to Packard to organize a Hayes party. A best offices, and on all occasions have been jealously cared for. They have never done the party any good. They never captured the negro vote-it was captured for them in Washington; but they did prevent the white people of the South from joining the Republican party. They have not even been able to hold the States which were placed in their hands with from 25,000 to 50,000 majority. They deserve no credit for giving South Carolina, Louisiana, and Florida to Mr. Hayes, but rather blame that by their years of rascality and mismanagement they lost North Carolina, Alabama, and Mississippi. And now because President Hayes does not propose to violate the Constitution and adopt an impossible, ruinous policy to keep them in power two or three months longer-for that is all it could amount tothey threaten to take their carpet-bag and "go over to the other house." Well, President Hayes has as yet shown no signs of alarm at their threat.

If these men do go over to the Democracy, or if party, an opportunity will be presented to the conservative representatives of the South to display their wisdom or their folly. The success of President Haves's policy means the permanent pacification of the South, local self-government there, and the upbuilding of its material interests. Its failure may mean a new reign of the carpet-baggers and more military interference. The effect will be the same whether the failure is the result of opposition from without or from within the Republican party-it requires no unusual degree of political sagacity to per-

The conservative Southern men are therefore likely to have this question presented to them for solution at the extra session of Congress: which does the interest of the section of country we represent demand, that we shall gam a barren victory by electing some Bourbon Democrat to be Speaker of the House, or by passing some political measure in the Senate, or a substantial one by giving to President Hayes such hearty support as to make the success of his Southern policy sure in spite of radical Republican opposition? It seems to me that men who passed the Electoral Commission bill and stopped filibustering cannot hesitate in their answer to this ques-

ANTI-HAYES MEETING IN CHARLESTON. BALTIMORE, April 4 .- The Sun has the fol-

A cancus of Republican leaders, white and colored, was held to-day, at which the Hayes Administration was deheld to-day, at which the Hayes Administration was de-nounced. Ex-Gov. Moses was the ruling spirit. It was decided that a convention of Republicans be held for the purpose of making the best terms possible with the Con-servatives. A great demonstration is preparing at Columbia to welcome Gov. Hampton back.

MR. PARK TO MEET HIS CONTRACTS.

HE SAYS THAT EVERY JUST CLAIM WILL BE PAID WHEN PRESENTED-JOHN PONDIR RESUMES BUSINESS-EFFECT ON PANAMA AND PACIFIC

The excitement in Wail-st, over the failure of Trenor W. Park and one of his brokers to meet their engagements on Tuesday materially subsided yesterday apon the announcement that some of Mr. Park's friends had come to his assistance and that he would probably be to cover his obligations. It was reported that H. H. Baxter, one of the directors of the Panama Railroad Company, had advanced Mr. Park \$500,000, and that a still larger sum was to be turnished by Senator Jones of Nevada. Inquiry of Mr. Baxter, however elicited the statement that he had not been solicited by Mr. Park to render any assistance, and that none had been furnished by him. Every part of the report, he said, was untrue. Later in the day Mr. Park stated to a Tribune reporter that he had made arrangements by which he was able and ready to meet all his ongagements, and all just claims against him would be paid when presented. He declined to say in what way he had been relieved from his embarrassments of the previous day, expressing the belief that all the public cared to know was whether or not he could meet his contracts. He bad lost heavily, he said, but he was able

John Pondir, the broker of No. 42 Exchange place, whose temporary suspension was published yesterday, whose temporary suspension was published yesterday, has resumed his business. He declined giving any parhas resourced in the suspension of the states of a Tribune reporter that he was fully capable of meeting all his habilities and of paying 100 cents and interest on every dollar that he owed. He gave notice to the Stock Exchange before its close that he was ready to pay 100 cents on the dollar on all his engagements, and the autonomeement was received with cheers.

Both Panama and Pacific Mail stocks improved somewhat under the influence of the reports that the two what under the influence of the reports that the two what under the previous day were only temporary. No

Both Panama and Pacific Mali stocks improved somewhat under the influence of the reports that the two failures of the previous day were only temporary. No other failures were announced on the street resterday.

A dispatch to the Associated Press from Bennington, Vermont, states that the news of the reported failure of

Trenor W. Park created great excitement there yesterday morning, and rumors gained currency concerning the standing of the First National Bank, of which Mr. Park is President. The dispatch adds that the reports of the bank's embarrassment are, however, without foundation.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

THE NEW-YORK CONFERENCE. RONDOUT, N. Y., April 4 .- The New-York Methodist Episcopal Conference began its 87th annual session at the Clinton Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church in Kingston this morning. About 100 members were present when the roll was called, and the number is rapidly increasing. Bishop W. L. Harris presides in to preside over this conference. Bishop Harris spoke of the death of Bishop Janes and recommended appropriate memorial action. A committee was appointed for that purpose. The Rev. Alexander McLean was chosen secretary, and the Rev. A. Ostrander and C. W. Millard assistants. The standing committees then announced the adoption of a new rule on the recommendation of the Presiding Elders, which provides that the committees shall be made up entirely of persons who have not served on last year's committees. A letter was read from the on has year's committees. A letter was true to the church pending the discussion on the disagreement in the White Plains church. The Conference then adjourned till to-morrow. There was preaching this afternoon by the Rev. John Johns, and this evening the Rev. Dr. Loss and the Rev. Dr. Lut preached.

NEW-YORK EAST CONFERENCE. HARTFORD, Conn., April 4.—The New-York East Con-ference of the Methodist Episcopal Church began its session to-day at the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Bishop Josse T. Peck presiding, and the Rev. Daniel Goodsell, secretary. To-day's session was devoted to organization, the appointment of committees, &c. A part of the exercises was a lecture by Joseph Cook of Boston, at the Opera House this evening.

NEW-ENGLAND CONFERENCE. Boston, April 4 .- The New-England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church opened this morning at the First Methodist Church at Lynn. The conference was called to order by the President. Bishop Foster, D. D., and Mr. A. Manning was chosen secretary. The conference having organized, the roll was called, showing that 111 of the 245 members of the conference were present. The standing committees for 1877 were accepted. The conference voted to meet cach morning at 8:15 and adjourn at 11:45 o'clock a. m. Resolutions on the Southern question were presented by the Rev. W. F. Maliadieu, D. D., of Boston, and upon being read were received with great appliause, and by a vote of the conference were referred to a special Committee of five to be appointed by the Chair. The preamble, to the resolutions reviews the blighting effects of sisvery, and the two final resolutions are in substance as follows:

Resolved, That we are slarmed and filled with apprehensions for the future when we contemplate the practical saic of one of the great pointical parties of the Republic by two noticious of that party who have been and now hold very ratimate relations to the President, thus sacrificing principle and party and injuriousness for the sake of temporary success, and in the president particular injuries used with a sacrificing principle and party and injuries used surfaces to make a research against the chief of the Kankow hastigner of the Ramburg massacre, M. C. Butler, and citill more expressive owe protest against the official recognition by the Administration of the two harmons of the Ramburg these processing more ought to have been hume for treason, which the desired recognition by the Administration of the Weiter House, 35 called to order by the President, Bishop Foster, D. D.,

COAL MONOPOLY AGAIN ATTEMPTED.

A COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO PERFECT A SCHEME TO LIMIT THE SUPPLY-DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY OF A COMPINATION.

Another meeting of the representatives of the leading coal companies was held vesterday at the office of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, to hear the report of the committee appointed at the meeting last week to devise a scheme for the Improvement of the coal trade. There was present Thomas Dickson, President of the Delaware and Hudson; F. B. Gowen, President of the Philadelphia and Reading; Samuel Sloan, President of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western; ex-Judge Asa Parker, President of the Lenigh Valley; E. W. Clark, Receiver of the Lenigh and Wilkesbarre; George A. Hoyt, Vice-President of the Penusylvania Coal Company; Mr. Lathrop, Receiver of the New-Jersey Contral; Dr. Linders ann, Robert H. Sayre, John C. Ballett, John Taylor Johnston, and Mr. Leisenring, representing individual interests. A minority report was presented by Mr. Gowen, favoring the appointment of a committee which should have full control of of all the sales of coal brought to tide-water by different companies, thus doing away a large number of middle men and agents, the commissions and profits which accrne to them under the present system being saved to the companies. The report was a long one, giving details of the plan proposed and the reasons for its adoption, and its six millions and over left as a legacy by the outpresent, one of the arguments used against it being that the public would not submit to any arrangement which bore on its face so much of the appearance of a monopoly sions offered a resolution to the effect that it was the opinion of the meeting that the plan proposed by Mr. read that it was not at all feasible at present, and in this shape it was adopted, Mr. Gowen only voting in

to be allowed each company of the total monthly shimments. Abother point on when the representatives of the companies are not agreed is what shall be the aggregate of the total slipinarts by all the companies for the year, some of the representatives believing it to be desirable to reduce the quantity brought to market anticipative to enable them to realize a much better price for coal than they have obtained for some time, while others express the opinion that a more moderate price and a large supply will give better satisfaction to all interested and yield larger not profits. Another difficulty that presents itself is the fact that Mr. Gowen, as is not depict, has made contracts for the delivery of about 1,000,000 tons draining the Summer at the present low praces. It is not believed that he will consent to deliver this cost as a part of his total allottment for the year, while others quant that if he has occur so foolish as to contract his coal at runously low prices, it is no reall of theirs, and he mast suffer the consequences. They therefore will not consent to allow him any advantage on account of these contracts. Considerable objection is also made to allowing Mr. Sload to continue his auction sairs, but this he insists must be a condition of the agreement. The points above mentioned are among those which will come before the committee to-day, and which minst be settled before a combination can be made. All agree that the failure of any one of the leading companies to participate in the proposed compact will defeat the scheme. The adjourned meeting of the ing companies to participate in the proposed com, will defeat the scheme. The adjourned meeting of conterence will be held to-day after the committee agreed upon a report.

REPUBLICAN MAJORITIES IN RHODE ISLAND PROVIDENCE, April 4.—Present returns indinote that the Republican candidates for Governor and Lieutenani-Governor are elected by from 400 to 600 majority, and the remainder of the Republican State ticket —Secretary of State, Attorney-General, and General Treasurer—by from 1,600 to 2,000 majority. The General Assembly will doubtless be Republican, though there will probably be no choice in this and several other towns.

# NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Assistant Surgeon A. C. WASHINGTON, April 4.—Assistant Surgeon A. C. Heffinger has been detached from the Onward, south Pacific Station, and placed on sick leave.

The Board of Navai Inspectors recently organized have inspected the new steamer Adams, at Norfolk. She will be detained a short time for some necessary alterations and then leave for thio Janeiro. The Ranger, now at New York, will be inspected soon, and then leave for the Asiatic Station. A dispatch received at the Navy Department this morning from Rear-Aduniral George I Preble, commanding the South Pacific Station, dated Plagship Omaha, Panama, March 18, announces his arrival at that place. A general order names the following officers as the staff of the hear-Admiral: Capt. L. A. Kimberly, Chief of Staff; Lecut. A. M. Thackara Plag Lieutenant; A. M. Massie, Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief; Ensign S. L. Reynolds, Ald to the Commander-in-Chief; Ensign S. L. Reynolds, Ald to the Commander-in-Chief; First Marine Officer, Capt. W. Wallace; Floet Engineer, Albert Alston; Firest Surgeon, G. R. Brush.

The Department has also received information that the Vandalia and Marion were at Nice on the 18th of March.

A LOOK AT SOUTH CAROLINA.

FRUITS OF EIGHT YEARS OF MISRULE. ALL INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY AT A STANDSTILL-WORK

OF THE ROBBERS - GOV. CHAMBERLAIN'S RE-PORMS-THE SYMPATHY HE DESERVES-HAMPTON AND HIS SUPPORTERS-SCENES IN CHARLESTON-THE FUTURE.

CHARLESTON, March 21 .- It is impossible not to

feel some sympathy for Gov. Chamberlain. There is

no denying that for two years he kept the wolves and vultures off the prostrate State. For the men whose interests he had defended and whose property he had saved from further spoliation to turn upon him with ferocious hate, as they did last Fall, was certainly cruelly unjust. Gov. Chamberlain is the most clever and cultivated of all the carpet-baggers of the South. As a lawyer, he compelled the respect of the Charleston bar. As an orator, he has no superior here, where oratory is cultivated as the essential accomplishment for public life. Few men wield a more vigorous pen, as the readers of THE TRIBUNE who remember his dispatches and letters to this paper during the late campaign can testify. In general culture I doubt if he has his equal in South Carolina. His ambition, after the ruinous tendencies of negro rule became evident, was to build up a reform party by breaking down the color line, to save the State from the utter wreck which threatened her industry and society, and identifying himself wholly with her interests to become one of the chosen political leaders of the best elements of her population. If the Presidential campaign had not come off last year I believe he would have succeeded. But there was no getting out of the conflicting currents that were sweeping the country. The Conservatives were coaxed into falling in with the Tilden procession, and Chamberlain was not available as their candidate. His popularity among them and the confidence they reposed in him were shown in a striking way by the heavy vote he got in their convention. A change of three votes would have given him their nomination. Failing in the purpose he had set his heart upon, the politician in Chamberlain came uppermost, and he fell back to his old party of blacks and carpet-baggers, got their indersement, and organized a fight on the old color line. Of course he was encouraged to do this by the Northern Republicans, to whom it was vital that the electoral vote of this State should be secured for

He was forced to fraternize with the very men he had lately denounced-with Elliott, the unprincipled negro leader; with the disreputable crowd of thousands of intelligent, responsible citizens. Charleston radicals; with Patterson, the Senator who bought his place with the proceeds of the scheme for despoiling the State of her railroad stock; and with others of like feather. Ail men know the result. The vials of wrath were poured out upon him, and the men who had lately been his friends, believing in the heat of the canvass that they had been duped by a clever trackster into giving him their support, turned upon him with savage

On the other hand, no one at all familiar with the wretched history of this State for the past eight years can fail to feel that her white population are in the right in longing and striving utterly to wipe out all vestiges of the shocking unsrule they have suffered from. A horrible black nightmare has set upon their breasts since reconstruction, depriving them of all energy and hope. At last they saw in the election of Wade Hampton a chance for relief; they made a hero of him-a very demigod. To their excited imaginations he seemed a chieftain anointed of Heaven to guide them out of the wilderness and to smite their enemies hip and thigh.

Now that deliverance is at hand, people begin to scan the rain wrought by these long eight years of misgovernment. The State debt, which was about hatf a million when the carpet-baggers came in, is now over six millions, and there are floating obligations amounting to over a million more. Once the debt was as high as diffeen millions, but the very men who neade it cried reform a few years ago and repudiated about three millions fraudulently issued by the old financial ring. Then they consolidated the remainder at fifty cents on the dollar. For these deration occupied a large portion of the time of the going regime there is nothing to show-not a stick lander transferred his account for some two months to Columbia. And all those years the State tax was double the amount it need have been if honesty had prevailed in the State Government, Altogether, I think fen millions not an extravagant estimate of the stealings of the negroes and carpet-baggers who ran the State. How much they stole in the county and city governments I cannot guess. This is the penalty paid directly by South Carolina as the cost of the experiment of universal suffrage forced upon her. The indirect loss must be much more, for all enterprise has been asphyxiated by the political miastna. There has been no industrial progress since 1868. Some districts have retrograded, and all others have stood still. The ordinary, necessary industries of the community went on, but as if painfully carrying a clog. The whole State, like an old house much out of repair, not shabbier and shabbier every year. Except two short lines of railroad built with Northern capital, and the establishment of the business of mining phosphates in the rivers near Charleston, I can think of no new undertaking of the least importance began since

reconstruction. Are there any compensating advantages to lighten this weight of misfortune? Only one: the negro has learned to think and not for himself to some extent, and as he is to be a citizen henceforth through all changes of politics, that must be considered a gain to the community. The whole colored population has had its wits brightened up wonderfully by the habit of discussing public affairs. At the same time, however, the blacks have been put into an attitude of hostility to the whites which they must get out of before the State can settle down and make real industrial and social progress. If there is any further development in store for the black race I believe it must come from the cooperation and leadership of the whites. Perhaps the training the negroes have gone through in the troublesome times since they ob tained the suffrage will help them to make rapid progress under such leadership, but nothing is more certain to my mind than that if left to themselves they will retrograde toward barbarism. A proof of this may be seen in the Sea Islands near this city, which the failure of the cotton crop in successive years has caused to be abandoned by the white planters. The blacks, left without the influence of the superior race, are lapsing into the African ways of their ancestors, and are said to be actually prac-

ticing fetich worship. Charleston has not changed since I was here last. in 1872, except to grow more dilapidated and lifeless. It does not seem to have put on as much as a dab of fresh paint in five years. Yet with all its shabbiness and forlornness it is, to my mind, a more attractive place by far than most of our properous bustling Northern cities. The stately old he the Battery and along Meeting-st. seem to be still the houses of proud and cultivated people. For picturesqueness and quaintness the town is better worth visiting than many foreign places that tour ists go into ecstasies over. The architecture is part Spanish and part tropical, and altogether, usique. Nature does all she can to cover the scars of fire and war and the unchecked ravages of time by a prodigality of verdure and bloom unknown to less favored climates. The gardens attached to all the better-class houses are full of fresh foliage and flowers. Roses, honeysuckles, and jasmines are already in bloom; the fig spreads its fingered leaves; the wistaria swings its purple clusters from tree to balcony; the magnolia towers aloft in massive pyramids of

glossy green. Life in one of these great, generous houses, where every room above and below opens upon a wide veranda, and the verandas look out upon a lovely garden, must have charms which the dwellers in our close-packed Northern cities know nothing of.

I said that Charleston seems to have gone down hill steadily since my last visit. No business appears to flourish except the making of phosphate manures and the raising of early vegetables. I speak without accurate knowledge, however, and only from a hasty glance at the streets and wharves during a two hours' drive. Political causes, I may say in passing, have been entirely responsible for the decay of the place. The railroads built across the "up-country" from west to east have taken directly to Northern markets much of the cotton that once came to this port. Since railroads have thus worked her harm, the remedy for Charleston is a still larger dose. What she most needs is direct communication with Cincinnati and the West. This she would have had long ago if the carpetbaggers had not devoured her substance. It cannot be many years more before her harbor will b the nearest scaport that can be reached by rail from the North-West.

The carpet-bag element here is exceedingly disressed at the prospect that they will be speedily abandoned by the Administration at Washington. All who have been actually engaged in politics think that they will have to leave the State, but I don't believe any man with a good conscience will go. "Tim" Hurley, one of the most active among the white leaders of the negro party, said to me to-night: 'We are like a tin pan tied to a dog's tail; we make a devil of a noise, but the Republican dog is now jumping over a fence and he will shake us off and be glad to be rid of us."

A great deal is said among men of this class about the Hampton government being the rule of the aristocratic minority. It will be a larger minority than the element which has in reality controlled the State for the past eight years. Less than two score of carpet-baggers and a smaller number of smart colored men have ruled South Carolina as absolutely as the Council of Ten once ruled Venice. was an oligarchy of the worst kind-an oligarchy of fraud and rapacity. The black voting majority were driven by it like cattle. How absurd to talk of a republican government where ferty or fifty men parcel the revenues of a State out among themselves year after year and pile debt after debt upon her until her funds are thrown out of the market. Perhaps Hampton's government will be that of a minority, but it will be a minority of tens of E. V. S.

# CALIFORNIA BUSINESS TROUBLES.

FAILURE OF A. FRIEDLANDER, A SAN FRANCISCO GRAIN OPERATOR.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4.-The failure of A. Friedlander, a prominent grain operator, was aunounced to-day. Mr. Friedlander states that in case he can collect the amounts due him his unsecured indebtedness will be about \$600,000. As nearly as he can judge from the present condition of affairs his indebtedness is entirely assign the chiefs of the German Department local and affects few persons or firms, all of whom can stand it with perhaps the exception of one or two in the interior. He attributes his failure to some extent to losses on charters, having early in the season chartered vessels at comparatively high figures which he subsequently was obliged to recharter at much lower rates; but the greatest weight under which he labored was the condition of affairs in San J aquin Valley. He had purchased large tracts there which he subsequently sold to a farmer, who paid down a small portion of the purchase money. Bad crops prevented a continuance of these payments, and he advanced means to enable him to sow the ground and centinue business. Last year a portion was repaid him, but the cloomy prospects for the present season in that section of country convinced him hat it was useless to struggle loager. A meeting of conditors will be held on Saturday or Monday next, when great surprise and called forth much sympathy in this

The failure is the principal topic of conversation, and rumor has been running wild, as usual. As regards eredtors, whose names Mr. Friedlander at present declines to mention, it is reported on apparently good authority that the principal one is the Neveda Bank. It is known that after the failure of the Bank of California Mr. Priedthe London and San Francisco Bank, from which the were carried to the Nevada Bank. The officers of that bank decline to make any statements, but it is reported that Mr. Friedlander owes there upward of \$1,000,000, sa cured on real estate. There is also a reported indebted ess to the Bank of California, contracted prior to the ness to the Bank of California, contracted prior to the failure of that institution, of several hundred thousand dollars, and also secured on real estate. Failure, Bell & Co. are reported to held his notes for some \$200,000, and Balteur, Guithrie & Co. for about helf that amount. There as must be good grounds for the belief that available in the same business at an early date. He states personally that the failure of the Emba of California placed hund in a very cramped position for avoidable tands from which has not since been able to extricate himself.

JUNIOR CONTEST AT WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBE NE MIDDLETOWN, Conn., April 4 .- At the annual ontost for the Ferry prizes last evening the first proze cas taken by Emory L. Mead of Massachusetts and the

ecoust by William D. Leonard of New-York City. These prizes are the gift of the Hon. George J. Ferry of brauge, N. J., and are awarded to the two members of e Junior Class who deliver the best orations at the annual Junior Exhibition. In the decision of these prizes both the composition and the delivery of the orations are considered. The speakers are selected on account of considered. The speakers are selected on account of their standing in composition and declamation subse-quent to their free-liminal year. The remaining speakers were E. A. Summer, W. C. Strong, and W. E. Scoffeld of Connecticut; S. G. Kellogg and A. G. Kynett of Pennsyl-vania; W. Nourse of Masanchusetts, B. A. Eich of New-York, and C. D. Clarke of Maine.

# THE AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.-A special meeting of stockholders of the American Steamship Company was held to-day to consider the proposition of the Pennompany 5,000 shares of its capital steck at the par value of \$100 per share in lieu of its indebted: amounting to \$500,000, to said railroad company. The proposition was accepted, and a resolution to increas the capital stock of the steamship company to the ex-tent of 5,100 shares was undimnously adopted.

CAPTURE OF THE BENDER FAMILY.

LITTLE ROCK. Ark., April 4.-A special dispatch to The Gazette, from Alma, Crawford County, gives the following in regard to the Bender family: George Kenfor and family, supposed to be the original family of Benders, of merderous fame in Kansas, were arrested here to-day by a Kansas detective who has been on their track for some time. The detective is confident he has captured the right persons.

# TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

RICHMOND, Va., April 4.—The House rejected the RICHMOND, April 3.- Four indictments have been

LowerL, Mass., April 4.—Mrs. Fliza Strout of chelmstord Center, was bitten by a Spitz dog several weeks ince and was attacked with hydrophebia yeaterday. Her suf-erings to-day were terrible and she cannot survive to-night. RICHMOND, Va., April 4.—The State Conservative Committee to-day fixed upon the 8th of August as the time and Hichmond as the place for holding the next state Conserva-tion to nominate candidates for Governor and other State offi-

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.—There has been no con

ever to abandon their work.

Ottawa, April 4.—A return laid before the House of Commons to-day shows the result of the correspondence between the Foreign Office and French Government with regard to duties imposed on sea-going ships of Canadian build sold in France, to be that the French Government interprets the treatnes of 1860 and 1873 as applicable only to the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and not to the colonies. OTAWA, April 4.—The Insolvency bill was again before the Committee of the House to day. Objections were taken to clause No. 15, which provides under certain conditions that the judge shall not grant a discharge to an insolvent unless a dividend of 50 cents on the dollar on the unless and dividend of 50 cents on the dollar on the unsolvent property. An amendment striking out this clause was voted down.

OAKEY HALL IN LONDON. A JOURNALIST CONFIRMS THE REPORT THAT HE A IN THAT CITY. LONDON, Wednesday, April 4, 1877.

Yesterday the Associated Press reporter who ad identified Hall in Liverpool and afterward saw him with a lady in Hyde Park, called in company with a former New-York journalist upon the person calling himself "Garbett" and requested an interview. This "Garbett" declined. The journalist then sent a note by messenger addressed to "Garbett," but inclosing one for A. Oakey Hall. Mr. "Garbett" replied verbally that he was willing to see the writer thereof. The gentleman in question writes to the London Agency of the Associated Press: "I am satisfied that it is Mr. Hall whom you have seen."

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The woman who has been seen in the company of Hall, alias Garbett, may be described as follows: She is about 38, five feet five inches in hight, of good figure, has dark brown hair, clear complexion, large eyes, and large mouth. She has a wart below her left ear. The woman was here in advance of "Garbett," and undoubtedly made all the arrangements for his arrival. They are lodging in ordinary apartments, and the people of the house are evidently Ignorant of their identity.

To-day the Associated Press reporter called again at Mr. Hall's lodgings and sent up a letter asking for an interview, or fer any statement Mr. Hall might be willing to make. The letter was addressed to "A. Oakey Hall," and was inclosed in an envelope addressed to "Mr. Garbett." The letter was returned, with the following indorsement in a woman's handwriting: certainly has no concern with its inclosure, and therefore respectfully returns it, teat an evident inistake may be rectified." Request was then made for a personal interview with "Mr. Garbett," and it was refused.

LONDON, Thursday, April 5, 1877. Mr. Hall is certainly in London, but refuses to make any explanation of his recent conduct. He seems much broken down, and has no definite plans for the future.

THE FUGITIVE GREATLY DEPRESSED.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S RETIREMENT. THE PRINCE DISSATISFIED WITH THE ADMINISTRA-

TIVE SYSTEM—THE VON STOSCH AFFAIR. LONDON, Wednesday, April 4, 1877. A special dispatch from Berlin to The Times discussing Prince Bismarck's resignation says: "Prince Bismarck's motive was probably complex. His health is by no means good, and his influence on Prussian domestic affairs very limited, owing to the traditional independence of each Cabinet Minister, while the concentration of affiles in his hands on imperial administration is impeded, not only by the resistance of the minor governments, but also by opposition proceeding from the chiefs of the various Prussian departments. As for instance, two gentlemen appointed

by Prince Bismarck to the direction of the new Central

Railway Department have successively resigned, be

cause their communications were slighted by the rati-way departments of individual States. As was concluded from Prince Blamarck's language on the occasion, the Von Stosch affair made a deep impression upon him. Gen. von Stosch is a German, not a Prussian Minister, and as Prince Bismarck has always endeavored to break Prussian traditions in the organization of German bureaus, and to to a strictly subordinate position under absolute control of the Chancellet, Gen. von Stosch's independent bearing must have appeared like an attempt to transfer the deprecated Prassian system to German institutions. Whether the Prince's withdrawal was directly occasioned by this affair or not, there is little doubt it has been indirectly occasioned by his unwilling-

ness to endure official friction greater than his health

could well support." The Times, in a leading article after commenting on Prince Dismarck's well known difficulties relative to internal affairs, says: "It cannot be overlooked that Prince Bismarck's retirement is simultaneous with the acceptance of the protocol. Prince Bismarck's power naturally prompts men to connect his retirement with the greatest event in contemporary history." The Times considers the idea of separating the various offices hitherto held the future course will be decided. The report has created by Prince Bismarck will tend to strengthen the elements of Particularist opposition. "If war breaks out in Europe," it says, "Prince Blamarck must return to the helm, as we have no evidence that there is any other statesman in Germany. The proposed distribution of offees is, indeed, described as provisional, which may mean that it is to take effect whill. Prince Bismarck returns to take care of the empire, and there is indisputably a danger that a structed or mateenabent departments, each claiming freedom from the control of any other, may provoke administrative anacely requiring his presence for its cure."

A special dispatch from Berlin to The Pull Mall Gazetts "At the Emperor's request, Prince Bismarck caves his resignation in abeyance during his year's abnce. Prince Bismarck declares that his present health capacitates him for work, and that he feels attendance at Parliament an intolerable burden. Gen. von Stosch, Chief of the German Admiralty, and Proce Bismarch are on good terms. It seems that the Von Stosch inciprovocation is supposed to be of an earlier date—something which occurred at court. It is understood that Prince listaarck will visit England during his retirement.

ment."

A Beuter dispatch from Berlin says it has been decided that the heads of departments will provisionally discharge the duties of the Imperial Chancellorship during Prince Bismarca's absence. BERLIN, Wednesday, April 4, 1877.

The Provincial Correspondence, a semi-official journal states that Prince Bismarck asked to be relieved from his official position because his health was seriously impaired. The Emperor's decision has not been given, but a prolonged leave of absence will probably be granted, which will redeve the Prince from all participation in

Pagis, Wednesday, April 4, 1877. The Temps asserts that Prince Bisonrek will content himself with a six months' furlough. He wishes to leave to others the responsibility of deciding the Eastern question, should Russia determine to have war.

REITISH COMPETITION.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 4, 1877. The Pall Mall Gazette publishes a Sheffield

dispatch which says a telegram from America states that

FOREIGN NOTES.

COPENHAGEN, April 4.-The Rigsdag was losed to-day by Royal decree. LONDON, April 4 .- A heavy thunderstorm ecurred at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Paris telegrams

London, April 4 .- A schoolhouse in the Norwegian viliage of Ellengso has been burned. Sixteen children perished in the flames.

ROME. April 4.—The improvement in the Pope's health continues. The Pope was able to walk from his apartments to give an audience this morning. LONDON, April 4 .- The United States screw

corvet Yantie, returning from the Asiatic Station to Norfolk, Va., arrived in Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, March 3 MONTREAL, April 4.-It is stated that since

the return of the general manager of the Grand Trank line from England, steps have been taken to establish an altiance with the Canada Southern Radroad at Toronto Pooling arrangements of a very satisfactory character have already been made as to traffic between Detroit and

# SALES OF RAILROADS.

THE GULF AND WESTERN TEXAS.

GALVESTON, Texas, April 4 .- The Gulf and Western Texas Railroad, of which 80 miles are in operation between Indianola and Curro, was sold by the United States Marshal yesterday to Commodore Charles Morgan for \$100,000.

SALE OF THE PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.

CHICAGO, April 4.-The Peoria and Rock Island Railroad was sold with all its appurtenances to-day at auction under a decree of foreclosure in favor of the first mortgage bondholders. The purchaser was R. R. to an incumbrance of \$150,000, consequently the first mortgage bondholders get only \$4,00,000, and the second mortgage bondholders get nothing. The road originally, in 1870, cost \$2,000,000. The amount of the bonds was \$1,500,000.